

JPRS 80304

12 March 1982

Latin America Report

No. 2462

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

12 March 1982

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2462

CONTENTS

COUNTRY SECTION

BRAZIL

- CFP Forecasts 1981-82 Harvest at 56 Million Tons
(CORREIO BRAZILIENSE, 12 Feb 82) 1

COSTA RICA

- Luis Alberto Monge Interviewed by 'LE MONDE'
(Luis Alberto Monge Interview; LE MONDE, 9 Feb 82) 2

CUBA

- Mora Herman Scores U.S. Polish Position
(Carlos Mora Herman; TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA, 15, 19 Jan 82) 5

'Pressure' on Allies
Position Questioned

- Work of Chemical, Biological Research Institute Noted
(TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA, 19 Jan 82) 8

- Results of Agricultural Improvements Discussed
(Eloy Concepcion; TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA, 29 Dec 81) 9

- U.S., CIA Involvement in Media Described
(Juana Carrasco; VERDE OLIVO, 31 Dec 81) 13

- Eastern Territorial Tribunal President Interviewed
(Juan Montejo Benitez Interview; VERDE OLIVO, 4 Feb 82).... 17

Valdivia Notes U.S., Israeli Middle East Strategy (VERDE OLIVO, 31 Dec 81).....	19
Implications of New 8-Hour Day Described (Pedro Fernandez Interview; TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA, 27 Jan 82)	24
JUCEPLAN Issues Directives on Marginal Production (TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA, 26 Jan 82)	27
Enterprise's Economic Autonomy Discussed (Alexis Condina; BOHEMIA, 15 Jan 82)	31
Attempts to Improve Workers' Productivity Noted (Alexis Condina; BOHEMIA, 22 Jan 82)	32
Outline for Military's Political Training Issued (VERDE OLIVO, 11 Feb 82)	33
Briefs New Hypothesis on Sugar Cane	34
EL SALVADOR	
CTS: Present Parties Do Not Represent Workers (EL MUNDO, 25 Jan 82)	35
FENAPES, ANEP Reply to Duarte's Criticism (EL MUNDO, 26 Jan 82)	36
ANEP, FENAPES Blame Government for Economic Crisis (EL MUNDO, 13 Jan 82)	38
GUATEMALA	
Plans for Development Jeopardized by Debts (PRENSA LIBRE, 13 Jan 82)	40
Crisis in Cotton Growing Industry Foreseen (PRENSA LIBRE, 1 Feb 82)	41
Briefs Land Grant	42
MEXICO	
PEMEX Corruption, Inefficiency Charged at Meeting (Nestor Gil Garcia EL SOL DE MEXICO, 31 Jan 82)	43

Labor Secretary Proposes 'Dialog' With the United States on Workers (Garcia Ramirez Interview; EL DIA, 31 Jan 82)	45
President on Oil Exports, Negotiating Strength (Isabel Zamorano; EXCELSIOR, 13 Jan 82)	46
Policy on Central American Immigrants, Workers Criticized (Jose Ramon; EL SOL DE MEXICO, 13 Jan 82)	48
Briefs	
Maldistribution of Morelos Wealth	49
Study on Jalisco Emigration	49
PEMEX Tabasco Work Force	49
Ambassador to South Korea	50

NICARAGUA

GRN's Sergio Ramirez Interviewed by Cuban Paper (Sergio Ramirez Interview; GRANMA, 23 Jan 82)	51
New Ambassador to U.S. Interviewed by Barricada (Francisco Fiallos Navarro Interview; BARRICADA, 12 Jan 82)	54

PERU

Events Leading to Rio Protocol, Officials' Support Viewed (LA PRENSA, 29, 30 Jan 82)	56
Ministers' Remarks	
Congressmen Support Protocol	
Percovich on Rio Protocol	
Foreign Minister's Remarks	
Editorial Hails Protocol	
War Minister's Comments	

CFP FORECASTS 1981-82 HARVEST AT 56 MILLION TONS

Brasilia CORREIO BRAZILIENSE in Portuguese 12 Feb 82 p 5

[Summary] On 11 February in Brasilia, Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile announced the new forecast for the harvest of the 81-82 agricultural year as approximating 56 million tons, based on CFP [Production Financing Commission] surveys in the areas of production. Losses resulting from droughts in the South, particularly of rice, soybean and corn, as well as the reduction of some areas of those crops, are partially compensated for by increased productivity and profits in crops in the North and Northeast.

Cotton production is estimated at 496,900 tons; the previous harvest amounted to 500,600 tons. The rice crop is expected to yield between 8,986,000 and 9,382,000 tons, as opposed to 8,638,300 tons in the 80-81 harvest. Total bean production will approximate 2,738,000 tons (2,407,000 tons in the 80-81 harvest). The production of black beans is estimated at between 630,000 and 648,000 tons, as opposed to 510,000 tons in the last crop. The corn crop is expected to yield from 22,221,000 to 22,759,000 tons, with the last crop yielding 21,859,000 tons. There are additional existing stock of 1,755,100 tons, and with consumption predicted at approximately 23,000,000 tons, a 2,336,000 ton surplus of this crop is anticipated [as published]. Soybean production is forecast at 13,914,700 tons, as opposed to 15,484,800 tons in the preceding harvest.

With the forecast announced yesterday by Minister Stabile, this year Brazil--as last year--will be in a position to import only wheat, completely supplying the demand for all of the other agricultural products domestically through our own production.

CSO: 3001/87

LUIS ALBERTO MONGE INTERVIEWED BY 'LE MONDE'

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Feb 82 p 3

[Report on interview with President-elect Luis Alberto Monge by Jean-Claude Buhner in San Jose; date not specified]

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--"We are asking for neither weapons nor military aid, but for emergency financial aid from the democratic countries to attend to the most urgent things first. Our crisis cannot be analyzed according to the cold criteria of bankers. The solution is political above all else. The question is whether or not it is important to restore peace throughout the region--to save threatened democracy in Costa Rica. We consider it essential to succeed with an economic recovery so as to prevent our country from being carried away in its turn by a whirlwind of violence."

Since his nomination in 1979 as the National Liberation Party's candidate, Monge has been sharply criticizing the administration of President Carazo, who has Christian Democratic leanings. On the eve of the election, and in reference to his defeat in 1978 and the very serious economic crisis into which the outgoing president has led Costa Rica, he said: "We have paid dearly for the electoral mistake of 4 years ago."

The social democratic candidate is enjoying sweet revenge today. But he is aware of the limitations and knows that a difficult task awaits him.

A stocky man with a few silver strands in his black hair, a high forehead and a clear gaze under bushy eyebrows, Costa Rica's next president gives an all-round impression of plumpness. With his slender hands punctuating his moderate speech with precise gestures, he gives an impression of reserve and lucid attention--of quiet strength. He has one concern: to see to it that the situation does not deteriorate further before he takes office this May.

He says: "We are afraid that in the meantime, President Carazo will just let things slide. If he does not play the game, there could be strong pressure from the people to make him go. But we will do everything to avoid reaching that extreme, since we respect the democratic rules. And we hope that the outgoing president will take advantage of these last few weeks of his term to initiate a policy for recovery."

Luis Alberto Monge is aware of the heavy responsibility that will weigh on his shoulders from now on. Born in Palmares in Alajuela Province on 29 December 1925, this former union leader will need all his experience as a former teamster to cope with the country's top post in this difficult period. Of humble origin, this self-taught man has always felt drawn to social problems. He was chairman of the Costa Rican Confederation of Workers at the age of 20 and was then elected as a Social Democratic deputy to the Constituent Assembly of 1949. With former Presidents Jose Figueres and Daniel Oduber, he established the National Liberation Party in 1951. That party has dominated Costa Rica's political scene for the past 30 years or so and has helped considerably to make the country an island of relative prosperity and stability in Central America.

"Costa Rican Social Democrat"

Luis Alberto Monge's visits abroad have given him a good knowledge of international affairs. From 1950 to 1952, he was an official with the ILO in Geneva, following which he was secretary general of the ORIT (Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers) in Mexico City from 1953 to 1958. In 1963 and 1964, he was ambassador to Israel. He has taken turns as deputy, minister, and chairman of Congress. Ideologically, he describes himself as a "Costa Rican social democrat"--that is, a moderate rooted in national reality.

Having participated in several meetings of the Socialist International, Luis Alberto Monge is personally acquainted with its chief leaders and recalls the laudatory paragraph devoted to Costa Rica by Mitterrand in the latter's book "Here and Now."

He takes qualified stands on regional problems. He explains: "Regarding the elections in El Salvador, we have not gone along completely with the Socialist International's support for the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The way things stand at present, there is no really good solution. We had expressed ourselves in favor of a coalition government that would include the guerrillas, but our suggestion was not accepted. The elections of 28 March for the Constituent Assembly are not a better solution than the others, but we have accepted them as being a lesser evil. The most important thing is to bring the bloodbath to an end."

On the subject of Nicaragua, Monge, who always resolutely combated the Somoza dictatorship, regrets that the "revolutionary process is lining up with the Havana-Moscow axis." He says: "It shows ingratitude to the Nicaraguan people, who sacrificed 40,000 lives to overthrow the dictatorship. We were hoping for a pluralist process and for the consolidation of democratic rights for all, and we still hope fervently that it will happen. But experience proves that a regime which adopts Marxist-Leninist patterns commits itself to an irreversible path. For us, the militarization of Nicaragua is a matter of concern, because the weapons acquired by Managua are not solely defensive. But despite ideological disagreements, we want peace on our borders, and we want to maintain normal diplomatic relations."

He added: "As far as we are concerned, we have no intention whatever of reestablishing an army that we did away with 33 years ago. It would be a ridiculous waste of resources that would be much more useful in the fields of health and education."

Luis Alberto Monge acknowledges that austerity is the order of the day. An emergency plan, whose details he has not yet announced, is in store for the first 100 days that he is in office. He says: "It is necessary to reach a point of stability in the economy and the currency in order to see beyond the turmoil."

His program, significantly entitled "Return to the Land," stresses the development of agricultural exports--that is, development of the country's chief resource. He hopes in that way to regain the confidence of international financial circles and attract new investments, which the country urgently needs.

11798

CSO: 3100/318

MORA HERMAN SCORES U.S. POLISH POSITION

'Pressure' on Allies

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Carlos Mora Herman of PRENSA LATINA]

[Text] The meeting of NATO in Brussels, which ended recently, is another example of American interference in Poland and a desperate effort to obtain a consensus approving aggressive measures against the Polish people and the USSR.

The final statement of last Monday, the 11th, by the NATO ministers of foreign relations, is no more than a gross intervention in the internal affairs of the Polish state. It is filled with false statements and distortions of fact which cannot conceal the fact that Washington's "allies" in Europe have not wanted to support the unilateral measures taken by President Ronald Reagan against the USSR.

These measures include suspension of export licenses for supplies and equipment related to petroleum, electronics and advanced technology; it also suspends the renewal of the USSR-USA maritime agreement and Aeroflot flights and postpones negotiations for the renewal of long-term agreements for the sale of grains.

Washington's European allies and the EEC stated that they will not join Reagan's sanctions. This was especially clear in the cases of the Federal Republic of Germany and France.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt questioned the effectiveness of the measures announced by the American president and Social Democrat Willy Brandt also rejected economic sanctions against the USSR.

By the beginning of January it was evident that the American Government was virtually isolated in imposing those sanctions. Former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR George Ke-nan said that there is a limit to what the United States can do against the USSR and that the sanctions requested by Reagan went beyond that limit.

News commentator Tad Szulc said that Reagan's foreign policy is confused and contradictory, without central direction and that there are serious rivalries within the leadership.

The newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES described Reagan's foreign policy as "diplomacy of anger."

In fact, Reagan and his team are furious because civil war did not break out in Poland, because Solidarity did not come into power and do away with socialism. They are furious because their intrigues and efforts to bring Poland into the capitalist camp failed. The CIA and the subversive agents they assigned to that task failed once again. And the Poles themselves found the solution. In spite of what imperialist propaganda may say, the Polish people is socialist and defends socialism.

The unilateral measures announced by Reagan are aggravating the domestic crisis in the United States where there are 9.5 million unemployed and a growing dissatisfaction with the repercussions that the Washington economic policy is having on the nation and on the standard of living of millions of Americans, especially the producing majority.

The overbearing and aggressive tone of the NATO statement is in the end just empty words. The fact is that Reagan has not managed to enlist the support of his European partners in the application of concrete sanctions against the USSR and Poland, and that is what counts.

Position Questioned

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 19 Jan 82 p 4

[Commentary by Carlos Mora Herman]

[Text] What did the Government of the United States expect in Poland?

This question was recently answered in the Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI which explained that when martial law was proclaimed on 13 December, Washington expected a general strike, an armed insurrection led by Solidarity, civil war, and, as a consequence, military intervention by the Warsaw Pact.

Obviously, this backfired.

The NEW YORK TIMES said that the foreign policy of the Reagan administration can be described as a "diplomacy of anger" and it adds that this has not had positive results.

It is very revealing that as soon as martial law was declared in Poland to call a halt to the counterrevolution which was getting ready to stage a coup d'etat, and to attack the government, the Voice of America tripled the time given to its programs in Polish--from 2 and a half hours to 7 hours daily.

The persistent escalation of the REagan policy up the paths of intransigence and the increase in world tensions calls for thought.

Commentator Tad Szulc wrote at the end of December 1981 that the Reagan foreign policy was confused and contradictory.

Szulc added that the United States lacked centralized direction and that serious rivalries within the country's leadership were evident.

The "resignation" of Reagan's foreign affairs adviser Richard V. Allen, who was involved in a nasty bribery affair, resulted in a shake-up of the leadership.

The situation which prevailed up to the time of Allen's resignation was unfavorable for Secretary of State Alexander Haig since he was subjected, as he himself confessed, to a "guerrilla campaign" against him which was directed by Allen.

The divisions within the Reagan team had shown up earlier in the criticism by David Stockman (management and budget) of the government's economic program, and the charges made against CIA Director William Casey and against Secretary of Labor Raymond Donovan.

The American Government is trying to become a sort of gendarme of an unjust order.

Reagan, in a reaction typical of the "diplomacy of anger" mentioned by the NEW YORK TIMES, unilaterally ordered a series of violent measures against the USSR and accused the USSR of being responsible for the events in Poland.

These measures, without precedence in their irresponsible aggressiveness, include the suspension of exports to the USSR of petroleum, electronic and advanced technological equipment, postponement of negotiations for the renewal of the maritime agreement between the two nations and the suspension of Aeroflot operations in the United States.

The reaction of the Empire's allies in Europe came promptly: the majority of them refused to support these measures although they verbally criticized the USSR for the events in Poland in an effort to support the American campaign of blaming the USSR for what was happening there.

Reagan found himself virtually isolated in his policy of increasing international tensions.

In addition, those unilateral measures, rather than harming the USSR have had a negative impact on the American domestic situation by gravely harming the interests of thousands of American workers who, through the termination of the contracts with the USSR, are in danger of swelling the ranks of the army of 9.5 million persons unemployed in the country at the present time.

9204

CSO: 3010/806

WORK OF CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE NOTED

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Raymundo Espinosa, assistant head of the Department of Science, Culture and Teaching Centers of the party's Central Committee, and Dr Wilfredo Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, recently visited the Institute of Chemistry and Experimental Biology [IQBE], located on Avenida 26 between Calzada del Cerro and Boyeros, here in the capital city.

Ruth Daysi Enriques, a doctor of chemical sciences and director of the institute received the visitors, among whom were also included Dr Gaspar Jorge Garcia Gallo, head of the Central Committee's science section, and Candido Moya, head of the party's Department of Science, Culture and Teaching Centers for provincial areas.

With the aid of slides, Doctor Enriques explained the notable achievements made by the research collectives, and emphasized the fact that the latter are oriented toward solving concrete problems of the national economy.

She indicated that IQBE's goals are research and development of natural resources and byproducts of Cuban industry, the search for biologically active substances with applications in pharmacology, agriculture and production of proteins by nonconventional methods, and creation of a variety of chemical products.

The tentative 5-year plan for this organization is made of 16 problems, on each of which the institute works cooperatively with the agencies that use its goods and services. The problems referred to are of worldwide scope; of the 16, five are major national problems, and the rest are subordinate to these five.

The institute plans to receive collaboration from the Soviet Union, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and France, and this has contributed significantly to the development of its lines of research.

The institute already has a doctor of sciences, six candidates for doctorates, three more of its professional staff are preparing for candidacy, and, in addition, the institute is developing the philosophical training that leads the scientist to deepen his knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.

It is hoped that the institute will have 15 doctoral candidates by the end of 1985.

Also in attendance were the institute's vice directors, representatives of its political and popular sections and various district leaders.

RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS DISCUSSED

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 29 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Eloy Concepcion: "A Reply to the People"]

On October 14, 1980, "Tribuna de la Habana" published an article entitled "Agricultural Products, a Reply to the People," in which Comrade Maximo Diaz, a deputy member of the Central Committee and territorial delegate for agriculture from the province of La Habana, explained the agricultural sector's commitments for 1981.

Today, 14 months later, we again interview Comrade Maximo Diaz in order to inform the public about the results of those commitments.

[Text] Our interview with Maximo Diaz, in October 1980, brought to light eight fundamental problems to be dealt with in 1981.

1. Recovery of banana-growing areas affected at that time by Hurrican "Frederic."

Answer: Recovery work continues in the affected areas. Logically enough, since the banana tree is a plant with a long biological cycle, this type of work cannot be completed in a single year; rather, application of effective measures to banana culture is an ongoing task.

A tradition in need of recovery: we asked if it is true that the traditional banana-producing areas of Alquizar and Guira de Melena will be returned to production, and Maximo answers: yes, we are working on reintroduction into the new areas of Alquizar and Guira in order to "restore" this tradition of bananas as a food item.

2. Irrigation: "The system of irrigation by rows was introduced in banana culture," which, given the settlement of people in the area, allows for better irrigation, better use of the labor force, and an increase in crop yields.

"What is the system of irrigation by rows?"

"You need a well-leveled soil, and you proceed to irrigate in long ditches, eliminating 'drip-type' irrigation systems."

3. "Why hasn't the problem been solved of offering the public a better assortment of products delivered to the market?"

"Although supplies were improved for the current year of 1981, weather conditions have not yet permitted us to improve the diversity of categories offered."

4. Cold Storage Capacity

Cold-storage capacity continues to be a problem. Although 1,183 million quintals were stored in 1981, we have the same capacity for 1982. Independently of the fact that potato plantings were reduced to 500 caballerias, when this is added to the individual farmers' plantings, we are guaranteed a harvest of more than 3 million quintals, so there will be plenty of potatoes.

5. "Processing" of the Products.

Small markets [placitas] have been growing, the "processing" of products has been improved, and direct distribution is in effect at three provincial enterprises--Guines, "The 19th of April," and Alquizar--which distribute directly to workers' diners that serve more than 200,000 workers.

6. Containers

We must continue to insist on better use and recycling of containers. We see also that agricultural products containers are still being used in the food network as garbage receptacles.

7. The Labor Force

The work force will again have to intensify its efforts beginning with the period of February-March-April, so that we don't lose a single product. While the 1981 campaign was a good one, we are expecting even higher production levels in 1982. The fields show well-developed growth and are free of pests.

8. Industrialization

Factories must work at full capacity in order to absorb the surpluses which will necessarily be produced. Let us look at a small table whose figures will give a general idea of the work that has been accomplished so far:

Fruits and Vegetables

1979--6.4 million quintals
1980--7.4 million quintals
1981--9.46 million quintals

As can be seen, the prediction published in the TRIBUNA of October 14th of last year, to the effect that the Havana provinces would attain a level of 9 million quintals of produce, was surpassed by 406,000 quintals.

For example, in 1981, production of vegetables, which rose to 3.75 million quintals, surpassed the initial plan for 2.629 million quintals by 43 percent.

In the area of vegetables, an actual production of 5,654,000 quintals surpassed the plan for 5.5 million quintals by 3 percent.

Planned production of 1,166,000 quintals of citrus fruits was exceeded by 10 percent, for a total production of 1.28 million quintals.

Maximo Diaz says that "these achievements were made possible by the workers and peasants who, together with the students and mobilization forces, worked to make this important goal a reality."

A Few Questions From the Man in the Street

What about onions?

Last year 53 caballerias were planted in onions, which made it possible to sell onions in April and May. For this year we foresee 100 caballerias in a more graded form. There will be onions again in 1982.

And garlic?

This year more than 6 caballerias in good condition have been planted. They will be used for sets to be planted on a large scale beginning with the period 1982-1983.

And the so-called "giant" tomato?

This year 15 caballerias were planted in the "Bolivar" variety (the Giant, which is not the hydroponic variety).

These are tomatoes that weigh more than a pound each, and they will begin to appear in the produce markets at the end of January.

The first "pickings" have begun on the tomato plantations which the public is familiar with. These will increase in volume until they reach their peak in the month of February. Tomato production is predicted to reach 1.5 million quintals.

Eloquent Statistics

--More than half a million quintals of fruit over and above 1980 levels.

--A million and a half quintals more vegetables in 1981 than in 1980.

And 50,000 tons of citrus fruits, potatoes and peppers were exported. This is considered a record.

What Has Made This "Reply to the People" Possible?

Along with our comrades from Havana Provinces' agriculture department, we conclude that:

All this sustained work has been possible due to the following factors:

1. Technical improvements and specialization in agriculture which make it possible to accurately program and organize production.

- a) Introduction of machinery that can be used directly in planting.
- b) Mechanization of irrigation.
- c) Introduction of more productive varieties.
- d) Use of fertilizers applied by the agrochemical services, which permits rational fertilizer use and savings.
- e) Massive use of herbicides specific to each crop.

2. Stability and systematic improvement in the technical training of workers, specialists and personnel in general, who have all proved capable of assimilating these technological advances.

For example: 827 engineers graduated from upper-level programs, 1,412 medical technicians, more than 700 workers trained in the use of irrigation equipment, sprinklers, etc., and 300 workers attending directed university courses.

3. Gradual consolidation of the System for Planning and Administration of the Economy (SDPE).

4. Consolidation of areas to facilitate mass application of technology.

5. Workers, peasants, students and mobilized workers from both provinces have been the authors of these achievements.

9839

CSO: 3010/803

U.S., CIA INVOLVEMENT IN MEDIA DESCRIBED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 31 Dec 81 pp 16-17

[Article by Juana Carrasco]

[Text] Fabricating lies and publishing them in hundreds of newspapers on all the world's continents is something that is easy for those to do who control 70 percent of world news through international news agencies and through manipulation by some newsmen dedicated to writing articles designed to distort events.

The grotesque propaganda campaigns orchestrated against the Soviet Union, the Cuban Revolutionary Government and other countries and national liberation movements have increased with the rise to power of ex-cowboy Ronald Reagan and his government faction.

But this is not a unique situation nowadays. Our most recent history offers us no end of propaganda campaigns directed against various peoples and Machiavellianly created in U.S. think tanks, especially in the sinister CIA, which includes in its dirty work the promotion of reactionary political actions, propaganda operations and the buying of consciences and pens provided that they right and left defend the interests of the big consortiums and transnational companies.

Last August the newspaper DAILY NEWS of New York asserted that the CIA would resume special training courses for "select newsmen" who would be going abroad to be used under "special circumstances." This disclosure came from an official of that agency who preferred to "remain anonymous."

The Reagan administration has lifted all existing restrictions on "special actions" or "secret operations" of the "Company," a term employed to refer to the CIA.

The DAILY NEWS source of information added that such courses are not related to the attracting of newsmen to work for the CIA, which provoked a scandal in 1973 when then director of the CIA William Colby admitted that there were at least 40 correspondents and known American journalists abroad on his agency's payroll who were actually spies with experience in the CIA. The New York newspaper, however, said that in exchange for the documentation the CIA would provide them with the newsmen included in these courses would turn information on the countries they may visit over to that espionage agency.

This is a way of obtaining information, but the CIA aside from that uses people from the news media in their proper function, that is, as journalists, as creators of public opinion, as propagandists.

If we take a brief look at history, we find similar elements in the current campaign against Nicaragua, Cuba and any force involved in the struggle in Central America and the Caribbean, in the system set in motion against the Popular Unity government in Chile and against Jamaican ex-Prime Minister Michael Manley. And while the CIA is not the only source producing such propaganda, without a doubt it at present generates a fair amount of it to disseminate absolute lies about conditions in our part of the world and the political events that occur in it.

This leads us to assume that the CIA has access to some communication media like newspapers, television and radio stations, reviews, news agencies, etc. And this much is certain. In agreement with the U.S. Senate's Church Committee, at least up until 1975 the CIA owned 240 newspapers, wire services, publishing houses and other media. Moreover, there are other publications which it does not own but in which people who work or collaborate with the CIA are employed, whether it be to earn a salary or because of a misguided sense of patriotism, because of ideological identification with imperialism.

In 1977 journalist Carl Bernstein asserted that about 400 members of the American press secretly collaborate with the agency and, in its editions of the 27 and 28 December of that year, the NEW YORK TIMES mentioned a few names in a series of articles which certainly did not receive much attention.

The review COVERT ACTION INFORMATION BULLETIN, published by several former CIA officials since July 1978, estimates that in 1979 CIA press and propaganda expenses amounted to \$265 million and that some 2,400 CIA officials are employed in this covert propaganda action. This figure does not include about 1,000 contractors and employees outside the United States to cover secret press and propaganda programs. In short, the CIA has over 3,000 wage earners with whom it influences world opinion and unleashes diabolical destabilizing processes.

These figures permit us to assert that the CIA propaganda budget is bigger than the combined budgets of the three biggest capitalist press agencies in the world: United Press International, Associated Press and Reuters, and also covers more personnel than each of these news agencies alone.

Obviously, the CIA has used news and propaganda media and journalists as spies in the name of the "national interest" and is with impunity promoting its lie campaigns with them. It has paid editors, reporters, columnists, commentators and so-called free-lancers (newsmen who are self-employed and are not on the payrolls of any publication) and in fact owns or has founded 50 news organizations and subsidized or produced over 1,000 books of special interest.

How does the CIA operate this press activity? In general the "select journalists" are summoned to its main offices in Langley, Virginia, and there receive a substantive report on any topic of interest, which, of course, they publicize, attributing it to an "official or government official," but without mentioning or attributing it to the CIA.

Here are a few examples of these methods. Tom Braden, a WASHINGTON POST columnist who is certainly well-informed and well-read, in 1973 revealed that for many years he had been a member of the CIA "think tank" without abandoning his journalistic tasks and that he had belonged to the agency until Nixon assumed power.

According to his fellow workers, Joseph Alsop of the LOS ANGELES TIMES and WASHINGTON POST became an officious spokesman for the CIA chiefs during the era in which James Schlesinger was director of the espionage agency.

Another eloquent example is that of C.L. Sulzberger of the NEW YORK TIMES, who has personally known every CIA director since Allen Dulles and who, during the campaign to destabilize Chile between 1970 and 1973, received an already written article directly from the CIA, read it, changed a few details to imbue it with his own style and the next day it appeared with his signature in the NEW YORK TIMES. This information appeared in the Church Report, which summed up an investigation of the CIA's secret activities a few years ago.

The same thing happens with foreign journalists. A large number of them have also placed their pens in the service of the espionage agency, subversion and counter-revolutionary terrorism.

At the outset we mentioned the campaigns conducted in Chile and Jamaica, and we can provide examples of them. In Chile the daily EL MERCURIO, owned by multimillionaire Agustin Edwards, a known CIA agent, was the battle pony that led the attacks against the Salvador Allende government. In Jamaica the DAILY GLEANER did the same job. And it is a "coincidence" that both bad jobs received international prizes in recognition of their services in defense of "freedom of the press in Latin America" just when the counterrevolutionary processes in which they were involved were reaching their climax.

Both EL MERCURIO and the DAILY GLEANER maintain close ties with the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) which has its own wire service and is on the spot at some 1,000 newspapers all over the world. Individuals considered to be key CIA agents in the Latin-American press media have served as chairmen and members of the IAPA Board of Directors. We may mention several names: Agustin Edwards, now-deceased James S. Copley (founder of the Copley News Service, another one of the biggest news services in Latin America and the Caribbean and connected with the CIA), William B. Gandoni and Victor H. Krulak (also with Copley), as well as Ed Christopherson, John Philip Sousa, Enrique Campos Menendez and Thomas P. McHale, to cite but a few.

The interesting thing is that during the Allende government years the IAPA repeated three themes that had been introduced by the CIA, in the person of Edwards, in an article for the American magazine TIME: Allende's supposed threats against EL MERCURIO, the ties between Chile and Cuba, and the supposed economic failure and collapse of Chile, similar, they said, to that of Cuba.

These same themes were the ones utilized by the IAPA in the case of Jamaica. Only then they were Manley's threats against the GLEANER, the ties with Cuba, personified in Ambassador Ulises Estrada, and the economic failure on that Caribbean island.

No one had any doubt as to the source of these lies and it is interesting to note that these same incidents are occurring in the case of Nicaragua, this time with the daily LA PRENSA. The plan has not changed.

Let us quote from a report by the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee for Intelligence Affairs, issued in 1976: "About 29 percent of the 40 secret actions approved by the committee were for press and propaganda campaigns.... This figure is probably not representative. The staff has determined the existence of a large number of operations of this type which were internally approved by the CIA."

For years, in all these maneuvers designed to confuse Latin America the name of Cuba has been mentioned and the escalation aimed at our country is much greater [than before]; it has reached unheard-of limits. The CIA's dirty work with regard to the Cuban revolution, in its propagandist profile, has led them to falsify documents and news items in order to attempt to isolate and strangle us, and the bourgeois press echoes this frenetic dissemination of lies.

They are pursuing two basic objectives: to try to create a climate of dissidence and internal problems in Cuba and to arouse the American people to an anti-Cuban hysteria that will get them to accept an intervention against our country.

Not long ago, in an interview with the daily GRANMA former CIA official Philip Agee, the author of books in which the "Company's" crooked dealings are exposed, asserted: "I believe that it is very difficult for Reagan and Haig to sell this propaganda campaign because it is like selling a lame horse. Everyone can see that it is lame."

The newsmen who serve as "crutches" for the CIA's lame horse ought to remember some words of Abraham Lincoln: "You can fool all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

11,466
CSO: 3010/895

EASTERN TERRITORIAL TRIBUNAL PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p 57

[Interview with Lt Col Juan Montejo Benitez by Jesus Casal Guerra]

[Text] During the year just ending the organs meting out military justice in the Eastern Territory were inspected by the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] Military Tribunal Directorate so as to review the work carried out in this last period.

With a view toward learning about some of the aspects of this visit and consequently, that relating to the work carried out, we met with Justice Lt Col Juan Montejo Benitez, president of the Eastern Territory Military Tribunal.

In asking about the results of the inspection, the jurist stated that "the results of the work have been highly satisfactory, not only in the field of meting out military justice, but also in the area of juridical prevention and propaganda, in increasing quality in fulfilling the program of military and special training of Military Tribunal officers, as well as in the results of the study meeting of the reservists in this specialty, which obtained first place in the national emulation.

"It is worthwhile to point out that at this moment we have the best garrison in the country in our territory: the Military Tribunal of the Santiago de Cuba Garrison."

[Question] Could you tell us how these achievements have been accomplished?

[Answer] They have been possible by the great work carried out with enthusiasm and dedication by all the chiefs, judges, secretaries and civilian workers which comprise the organs of meting out justice in the Eastern Territory as well as by the work carried out by the Party and Union of Young Communists [UJC] organizations in support of fulfilling the tasks of the command. The help given us by the various commands serviced by our tribunals also contributed to better work development.

[Question] What is the role of the military tribunals in the FAR at the present time?

[Answer] Because our tribunals are the organs of meting out military justice, their main function is contributing to reinforcing socialist legality and to educating the military in complying with the laws, orders, regulations and other dispositions which govern military life and struggling against every act affecting the security of the state, the combat ability of the troops, the military discipline and the rule of order established for the fulfillment of military service.

[Question] How do you evaluate the prospects for work in this specialty?

[Answer] With a view towards raising the quality and efficiency of our work, we have set up goals to reach in this instruction year, establishing a fraternal emulation among all the military tribunals of the country at the various levels, and in which we hope to maintain our vanguard position which we have attained.

For this we hope to redouble our efforts, improving every day our work methods of direction, organization and control which will allow us to constantly raise the technical quality of our work, the rapid solution of the penal processes, the increase in juridical prevention and propaganda and going deeper into the political, ideological and military training of the personnel of our justice organs.

CSO: 3010/924

VALDIVIA NOTES U.S., ISRAELI MIDDLE EAST STRATEGY

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 31 Dec 81 pp 14-15

[Commentary by Elpidio Valdivia]

[Text] In his wheelchair, thinking of realizing an old dream, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin sanctioned the annexation of the 1,185 square kilometers of occupied Syrian territory known as the Golan Heights.

The response to this illegal act, which, moreover, constitutes a declaration of war on Syria, was unexpected.

Condemnations of this flagrant violation of the principles of international law and UN Resolutions 242, 338 and 350 came from all over.

These demanded withdrawal from the occupied territories, resolution of differences through negotiations and recognition of the right of each state of the region to live in peace and with recognized and secure borders.

The voices of the Western world, headed by Washington, were also added to those emanating from all the continents of the world, which had no other alternative but to condemn the annexation.

Furthermore, with the unanimous vote of the members of the Security Council, including the United States, taken in the middle of the month, the world organization, convoked by Syria, approved a resolution condemning it which declared the action taken by the Zionist state on the 14th of this month null and without legal validity.

And it is further stated that, if the directive issued by the international community is not observed within 2 weeks time, the Security Council will meet no later than 5 January to adopt appropriate measures in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter: obligatory sanctions, demanded by the Syrian Government.

Due to Israeli belligerence and hostility toward the region, the Reagan administration's Middle East policy has been affected three times in 6 months and the administration has responded with measures which, reasonable as they were, irritated Zionist leaders.

High officials of Tel Aviv bombed the Iraqi research center and the Lebanese capital of Beirut, annexed the Golan Heights and threatened Syria and the Palestine resistance movement in Lebanon with possible military actions.

Because of economic, political and military imperatives, the White House is watching the Near East with great attention and concern as part of its global strategy, shaded as it is by an unhealthy confrontation with the Soviet Union.

According to statistics, with 57 percent of the world's oil reserves, the region exports over 70 percent of the crude oil the United States, Western Europe and Japan consume and has become the stage for new political changes, unfavorable for Washington, like the fall of the shah of Iran and the Afghanistan affair.

What has just been said helps us to understand why, as the AP reported, the United States has allocated 75 percent of the funds approved for foreign aid in 1982 to the Middle East, why it is making an effort to revive the moribund Camp David accord and why it supports the theory, again being hammered away at by Israel, of the need for a so-called "anti-Soviet strategic consensus" in the area.

Furthermore, the Republican military policy, explained by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, includes the development of two simultaneous major wars, one of them in the Middle East, geographically situated on the Soviet Union's southeast flank.

In connection with this, they are beefing up their so-called "Rapid Deployment Force" and creating the conditions for using it in the area through the construction and adaptation of military bases already secured or in the process of negotiation in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia and Sudan, among others.

Simultaneously, the Yankee government approved huge sales of military equipment to the Kingdom of Riyadh (\$8.5 billion) and praised some points of the Saudi peace plan, while, after a period of mutual political zigzagging, on 30 November it signed a "Strategic Cooperation Agreement" with Israel which did not fulfill all of the latter's hopes.

Motivated by fear of Washington's rapprochement with Saudi Arabia to the detriment of its own interests, Tel Aviv's repeated challenging of the United States has brought relations between the two to the iciest point in their history.

A mortal blow to the Camp David agreements, to the theory of the "danger of Soviet penetration" in the region, to the Saudi peace plan and to Israeli-American strategic cooperation, it is the immediate result of Jewish annexationism.

It was also the detonator that brought to light the differences that exist between the greatest imperialist power and its chief ally in this coveted corner of the oil world.

The Zionist government is trying to develop its aggressive foreign policy without consulting or expecting approval from its Yankee tutor and "to defend its national interests," even when that brings it into conflict with the United States, as Minister of Foreign Affairs Yitzhak Shamir has emphasized.

From the initial reaction of high Washington officials, including the President -- surprise, condemnation, irritation, objections and others -- to the measures imposed on Israel, these were concealed by the official announcement read by Begin to the American ambassador in Jerusalem.

Regretting his dissatisfaction, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer explained to reporters President Reagan's decision.

To suspend conversations about strategic cooperation and "for the moment" not to discuss Israel's bids for the acquisition of services and facilities from its military industry through the Department of Defense, as well as not authorizing the latter the use of funds for military sales abroad.

This time, with an "alienating stroke" described by Agence France Press (AFP) as serious in interpreting the "near break" between the two countries, Menachem Begin with iron gloves slapped the face of his protector who, overwhelmed, lost the initiative.

As reported by the news agencies: AP, AFP and EFE [Agencia EFE, S.A.], the prime minister smashed the Strategic Cooperation Agreement to smithereens and staged the stronger declaration of a Zionist government against the United States.

Among the diatribes he resorted to, he insinuated that the American policy toward his country is inspired by anti-Semitism. He alluded to the massacres of Vietnamese civilians by the Yankee armed forces and accused them of treating Israel like a "vassal state" or a "banana republic."

He also stressed the fact that they would accept neither threats nor sermons, categorically refused to cancel the Golan decision and threatened to engage in military actions on Israel's northern border at the slightest hostile action.

A day earlier, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon had emphasized that President Reagan's decision cast doubt on "the credibility of all agreements signed with the United States, including the Camp David agreement," the Paris agency reported.

Taken by such surprise, American officials refused to comment.

However, with the obvious intention of covering up the visible political hematoma on their face, the secretaries of state and defense and the adviser to the President, Haig, Weinberger and Edwin Meese, maintained that it was only a matter of a "difference of opinion between friends," which does not affect their close relations.

The EFE said that Washington is doing everything it can to keep the new crisis with Israel from dealing the final blow to its Middle East policy and the so-called Camp David peace process.

In connection with this, the reasonable response to Begin's virulent attack and the interview Reagan granted the Egyptian ambassador in the United States are noteworthy.

Despite its condemnation of the Zionist action in the Golan and the contradictory statements of high officials about support of Syria, the cradle of the Pharaohs (isolated in the region after the signing of the separate peace agreements with Israel) has reiterated that it will not endanger relations with the other Camp David signatory.

Reaffirming this policy, the Cairo Council of Ministers has decided to counter the Zionist action with diplomacy, to continue the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy and the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, planned for April 1982.

Various observers, cited by Western news media, feel that Egypt's hands are tied as far as opposing Zionist expansionism with greater rigor is concerned for fear that the Zionists may attempt to find a pretext for not returning the remaining, still occupied third of the peninsula.

We cannot forget that the territories of Golan, the Sinai, Gaza and the West Bank of the Jordan are parts of the "eretz," the land of Israel of Biblical times, frequently evoked by Prime Minister Begin without concealing his longing to be able to unite them under a single flag. The first step has already been taken.

Quite a few analysts and observers foresee the possibility that the Zionist government may extend the action that has been initiated with the objective of killing two birds with one stone: to realize the dreams of yore and satisfy the demands of the Israeli colonists settled in those homelands.

Again and again, the situation demonstrates that the United States is incapable of fully controlling its insubordinate protege which, in open contempt for the authority of its tutor, is planning an aggressive expansionist policy.

Obviously, anyone with any respect for himself cannot believe the fable fabricated by Washington about "the danger of Russian penetration" and the need for creating an "anti-Soviet strategic consensus" in the Near East.

It is clear to everyone that the only real enemy of the Arab nation and Palestinian people is Israel and its protector, American imperialism.

Without a doubt, the Republican team entrenched in the White House is faced with a strategic dilemma that is doing considerable damage to the foundations of its overall Middle East policy.

One of the options open to the U.S. Government is to continue to ally itself with Israel, to allow it to be aggressive despite the serious consequences such behavior may have on world peace and to veto sanctions imposed on it in the United Nations.

Another might be to approve the sanctions requested by the Syrian Arab Republic in the Security Council, to step up restrictive measures and pressures on Tel Aviv and even to play a new card — probably Saudi Arabia — in order to preserve its Middle East Policy.

The decision is up to the United States and the need for resolving the dilemma is called for. Next week the UN Security Council must discuss the issue and reach a decision on the case of Israel, which has once again brought the region to the verge of war.

However this new Israeli-American crisis turns out, there can be no doubt that Zionist annexationism and the subsequent evolution of the events that have taken place in the Golan represent one of the gold clasps that enclose the setbacks of the first year of the Reagan administration's foreign policy.

11,466

CSO: 3010/895

IMPLICATIONS OF NEW 8-HOUR DAY DESCRIBED

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Interview with Pedro Fernandez, general secretary of the Construction Workers Union and member of the Central Committee, by Renato Recio; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: In 1958 some 80,000 workers were in the construction sector and many of them were casual laborers whereas today we have more than 300,000 such workers with a much higher educational and technical level. Why was it necessary at a given time for the workers to decide to extend their working day to 10 hours?

Answer: Well then, it is certain that the labor force employed in the construction sector has increased more than threefold, but to understand why it is necessary to know that in 1970 our plan aggregated 300 million pesos while in the year just ended, a decade later, the plan increased to 1,508 million pesos, that is, five times as much.

It is necessary to explain that the 10-hour day became widespread especially in construction proper but very rarely in industrial projects which involve the major portion of our workers.

It is worth while to recall that in the past 20 years our construction workers, with their effort, have put into operation 1,100 new industrial projects, tripled the road network, raised the capacity of dams by a factor of 125, built more than 300,000 homes and completed more than 1,500 educational projects. As for public health projects, it is sufficient to say that in 1958 there were 28,000 hospital beds whereas today there are nearly 50,000.

It is undeniable that, especially beginning in 1970, an outburst of construction activity occurred which justified the decision to extend the length of the workday, but it should also be said that we used to have notable shortcomings in the work organization and there was an enormous underlying reserve potential in productivity which we are exploiting today to a large degree.

Question: Has there been an impact on wages because of this reduction of the workday from 10 to 8 hours?

Answer: Logically there should be a drop in wages paralleling the hours of work, but the recently decreed general wage reform and the expanded program in our sector of productivity premiums offset the former drop and then some. For example, the average wage of our construction and assembly workers stood at 165 pesos before the reform while in this past year it had already increased to 195 pesos. Furthermore, the improvement of the work organization and the incentives to stimulate productivity have led to the fact that in 8 hours the worker is able to fulfill nearly all his productive potentials.

Question: The reduction in the level of construction programs and the existence of a force with superior productive capability make it unnecessary to continue the 2 additional hours of work which the construction workers had to perform. Will there be in addition problems in providing jobs to the existing labor force?

Answer: Problems will occur but we have solutions. The same reduction of the workday makes possible the employment of about 50,000 workers. Our ministry proposes that some 8,000 construction workers should attend proficiency and re-training courses and, furthermore, this year more than 4,000 construction workers will be involved in the lofty internationalist tasks and will join our working force abroad which is engaged in more than 10 countries.

Question: Besides the Ministry of Construction, there are other organs such as the Ministry of the Sugar Industry, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Education, and so on which use construction workers. How will the reduction of the workday be viewed in such circles?

Answer: We recently had a meeting involving our trade union [Construction Workers Union], the Ministry of Construction, and the State Committee for Labor and Social Security [CETSS] in which we analyzed the possibility of putting into effect a resolution that would adjudicate these matters and establish that in those places where the 10-hour workday is deemed essential, a prior authorization of the CETSS would be necessary after the opinion of the union and the Ministry of Construction is heard on the matter.

Question: And at the Ministry of Construction itself is the 10-hour workday authorized on any occasion?

Answer: At this time it has been necessary to continue the extended workday in a series of projects and locations taking into account their extraordinary economic and social significance as for example in Moa, Cienfuegos, at the textile plant of Santiago de Cuba, at the semiconductor plant in Pinar del Rio, on the Santa Lucia-to-Dimas highway, and other projects and locations.

Of course, in order to decide on a lengthening of the workday an agreement between the minister of construction and the general secretary of the Construction Workers Union is necessary beforehand, and to make that decision official a resolution of the minister is essential. However, in no case will that extended workday be considered a permanent feature but rather, when the need for it disappears, the 8-hour workday becomes applicable once more.

Question: Can you tell us what atmosphere prevailed at meetings, what pre-occupations became evident regarding the change in the workday?

Answer: At the time when the workday was extended and despite the sacrifices that it implied, our construction workers did not hesitate for a second to support the measure. Now, they have greeted the 8-hour workday with revolutionary determination and cheer, and at approximately 2,000 meetings that we have held an atmosphere of consensus prevailed.

On many occasions it was decided that the workday should run from 0700 hours to noon and from 1300 to 1600 hours, the major criterion in this respect being economic more than anything else, the workers insisting that the workday truly be of 8 hours and that no voluntary work be solicited to make up for the change. However, too, the workers noted that on occasion it is essential to labor steadily for several hours as when a plate is being positioned into place and it is not possible to interrupt the workday.

In the case of our transportation and supply workers, we established at the meetings that their hours and corresponding remuneration will continue to be uneven, depending on their functions.

The meetings have also evidenced that general satisfaction exists because of the institution of alternate working Saturdays and in many locations the workers have proposed a study of the possibility of disbursing the biweekly pay on those Fridays when a short workweek is involved.

Question: Is a reduction in productivity anticipated as a consequence of the reduction in plans?

Answer: Quite the contrary. We are projecting that this year labor productivity will rise, albeit to a modest degree. What we cannot allow to happen under any scenario is a reduction in productivity levels and in the progress that we have achieved in the work organization. The levels of efficiency reached in 1981 in construction and assembly operations were broadly recognized given that productivity increased by 23.5 percent while the average wage rose by 14.6 percent.

Question: Could you make a general evaluation of the significance of the reduced workday?

Answer: Our trade union considers that the measure is very positive in the short and long term. In the first place this is so because it helps solve the employment problem facing us this year as well as for other reasons. The short workday is, in our opinion, an incentive to maximize working time and is translated into a mechanism which mandates the organization of production. Furthermore, we believe that it helps work discipline and creates better conditions for activities involving work safety and hygiene. We are extremely pleased that, as a consequence of our progress in production, we are able to come under a work system that makes possible and benefits the social and educational development of our construction workers who, to cite a single example, will have 46,000 of their members registered in February 1982 in the attractive and necessary contest of the ninth grade.

2662

CSO: 3010/831

JUCEPLAN ISSUES DIRECTIVES ON MARGINAL PRODUCTION

Havana TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Text of Resolution No 1121 of 11 January 1982 by the Central Planning Board]

[Text] Whereas the temporary uniform provision of the General Regulation of State Enterprises charges the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN] at the implementation stage of the economy's management and planning system with establishing regulations on the formation and use of the decentralized economic incentive funds, upon approval by the national implementation committee of the economy's management and planning system;

Whereas Article 56 of the General Regulation of State Enterprises establishes that an enterprise has the option to produce articles from the residues and wastes of production, as long as their production levels and their planned resources are not affected and there is no drop in the volume of their basic production;

Whereas the production and sale of these products contribute to the more rational use of the national economy's resources and the satisfaction of the people's needs;

Whereas it proves to be necessary to promote this production in the enterprises of the public sector;

Whereas the executive secretariat of the national committee for the establishment of the economy's management and planning system at its meeting of 27 October 1981 signified its compliance with the mechanism established to promote marginal production;

Therefore, by virtue of the powers entrusted to me,

I resolve the following:

1. The term marginal production is applied to production made from the residues and wastes of production and in which the value of raw materials and new materials used does not exceed 30 percent of the total value of the material consumed in the good produced.

2. For the purpose of the provision established in the previous paragraph it will be possible to use, for the purpose of making marginal products, the stocks of products themselves determined to be useless by virtue of their defects or those which can be purchased from other enterprises according to the provision of Article 25 of Decree No 68 of the Council of Ministers' executive committee of 8 July 1980 (regulation on idle stocks).

3. In those cases where, because of existing provisions or because of targets of the plan the enterprise must sell the residues and wastes of its production to another enterprise or budgeted entity, it can produce from such materials only when it has fulfilled the supply contracts agreed upon.

4. The raw materials and new materials slated for marginal production according to the provision established in paragraph 1 will be taken from the material supplies planned for the enterprises as long as this action does not burden the planned production or directly engage the corresponding supplying enterprises.

5. For the purposes of what is provided in the above article, resources can only be diverted from planned production to marginal production when the economic plan of the enterprise is not affected or, especially, when there is no increase in consumption levels or decline in stock levels.

6. Without prejudice to what has been noted in paragraphs 4 and 5 above, the control agencies will be able to allocate to the consumer organs earmarked for marginal production raw materials and new materials which are not otherwise committed.

7. The nomenclature of the products made through marginal production will not be the subject of control while their distribution and marketing will be effected by the producing enterprises according to their economic convenience.

8. Prices for industrial marginal products will be set according to the provisions to that effect in Procedural Instructions No 132 of the State Pricing Committee, put into effect through its Resolution No M-7-81 of 10 February 1981.

9. The wages to be paid for the making of products from residues and wastes as well as the contracting of workers that may be necessary will be effected in the same manner as for the principal production according to the existing regulations and legal provisions on the matter.

10. Marginal production is based on the principle of self-financing, for which reason the enterprise is minimally obliged to cover the expenses that it incurs in such production with the revenues that it generates itself.

11. The surplus obtained through marginal production will remain at the disposal of enterprises and for that reason will not be considered among the latter's obligations with reference to the budget according to what the State Finance Committee decides.

12. The surplus which according to the provision in the previous article remains at the disposal of the enterprise can be used in the following manner:

45 percent for the development of marginal production itself;

45 percent for the direct material compensation of the workers who take part in this production;

10 percent for social and educational purposes and the construction of homes.

13. The initial expenses which such production mandates on the enterprise, including the payment of wages, will be financed from the development fund of same. As an alternative, where necessary, the bank will be able to grant credit for the payment of wages to initiate marginal production according to the procedures established to this effect.

Once marginal production is started and a surplus is obtained, only the share of the latter slated for development can be allocated to the expansion of such production whether what is involved is to realize investments with the enterprise's own means, to acquire equipment, to purchase raw materials, or to pay wages.

14. The share of the surplus earmarked to the direct material compensation of workers will be distributed every quarter among all the occupational categories of workers who have a share in the fulfillment of marginal production, whether they be grouped into brigades, workshops, enterprises, or whatever.

To proceed with the distribution of this share of the earnings, it is an indispensable requirement to have realized the production or have secured revenues that allow the financing of these premiums.

The distribution will be made in proportion to the time expended for the fulfillment of this production.

15. The provisions in paragraphs 11 and 14 above apply independently of the incentives that may relate to such production in case of export.

16. The share of earnings earmarked to social and educational means and the construction of homes will be added to the fund for the same purpose existing in the enterprise if what is involved is an enterprise having a mechanism for the accumulation of material incentive funds; otherwise, a fund will be created if what is involved is an enterprise lacking such an arrangement.

17. The organism or organ under whose jurisdiction the enterprise falls will be able to deprive the latter of the use of its surplus from marginal production established in paragraph 12 above if it is determined that such production occurred at the expense of planned production or in violation of the provisions concerning marginal products. When such a decision is made, the corresponding surplus will be channeled to the state budget.

Final Provisions

1. The State Finance Committee will establish the accounting rules and other financial regulations making it possible to differentiate marginal production from basic production for the purpose of fulfilling the provisions in the present resolution.

2. The Central Planning Board will establish the corresponding operational procedures in such a way that it may be possible to determine and regulate that the manufacture of such products does not leave unfulfilled the targets of planned efficiency in enterprises.

3. The provisions in the present resolution are not applicable to those revenues generated by the principal production of those industries whose products are made solely and exclusively from production residues and wastes.

4. The provisions of paragraph 11 to 17, inclusive, of the present resolution will be applicable to the earnings obtained by enterprises from the sale of raw materials and recyclable containers.

This provision will not be applicable to earnings flowing from the basic production of enterprises which process raw materials or recyclable containers nor the earnings obtained in their principal activity by enterprises recycling raw materials and containers.

5. This resolution will be effective from 1 January through 31 December 1982.

Its provisions are to be communicated to the organs of the government's central administration, the provincial organs of the people's government, and any other interested agency, and should be published in the Official Journal of the Cuban Republic for general informational purposes.

Made in Havana, 11 January 1982, year 24 of the revolution.

[signed] Humberto Perez Gonzalez, chairman

2662

CSO: 3010/831

ENTERPRISE'S ECONOMIC AUTONOMY DISCUSSED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 15 Jan 82 p 34

[Article by Alexis Condina: "Operational Economic Independence or Autonomy of the Enterprise"]

[Text] This constitutes one of the principles of the economic calculus. It means that a socialist enterprise is granted certain powers in the field of resource management to permit it to comply with its planned tasks, in order to allow it to organize its own work activity in the most efficient manner possible.

In socialism, the enterprise works toward fulfillment of the plan, which specifies the enterprise's commitments to the society at large, as expressed in a set of specific, directive indices addressed to the enterprise, which the latter is obligated to fulfill. But the plan cannot detail all the tasks that the enterprise must perform in order to improve its management, nor the reserves which it must discover to raise its efficiency. This requires the organized participation of all the enterprise's workers and managers. On the other hand, the workers receive material incentives to improve the enterprise's output, while at the same time they are charged with a material responsibility in using resources that belong to all the people. As a consequence, the enterprise must have certain decisionmaking powers with respect to management of the resources placed at its disposal, which permits it to adopt the best strategies to guarantee successful compliance with the plan.

To this effect, the enterprise is given its own juridical personality to allow it to establish economic contracts with its suppliers and its customers, has its own independent bank account, creates and uses material incentive funds, requests and receives bank loans, etc. The socialist enterprise is subsumed under a state agency which exercises a supervisory and tutorial role over it, but which neither replaces nor interferes with the administrative and management role which pertains to the enterprise itself.

The operational economic autonomy of the enterprise within the framework of the plan is an expression of the principle of democratic centralism in the administration of a socialist economy, which Lenin characterized as "the free and complete development of local initiative as well as local particularities, of the diverse ways, means, and procedures for advancing toward the common goal."

9839

CSO: 3010/807

ATTEMPTS TO IMPROVE WORKERS' PRODUCTIVITY NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 22 Jan 82 p 34

[Article by Alexis Codina]

[Text] A combination of techniques used in a socialist economy to interest the workers both individually and collectively in improving the results of their work activity, as well as to educate the masses in a new attitude toward work. The harmonious combination of material and moral incentives constitutes one of the principles of the Economic Calculus.

The use of material incentives corresponds to the consistent application of the socialist distribution criterion "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." This is why Lenin said "one cannot simply set up distribution of food products in a spirit of justice; it is also necessary to realize that one is dealing with a method, a tool, a means for raising production levels." The forms which material incentives take in a socialist economy are: the wage system (the most important), the bonus system, and material incentive funds. The wage system, in its various components (work content, pay scales, rates, forms of payment), together with work standards, basically encourages better worker training, improvements in the productivity of labor, and the accomplishment of tasks involving greater complexity and responsibility. Bonuses, paid out of the wage fund, encourage compliance or overcompliance with specific indices such as: volume of production, productivity, savings in materials, quality of production, etc. Material incentive funds are created out of a portion of the profit earned by the enterprise (as a function of its fulfillment of certain indices) and encourages workers to strive for the betterment of the enterprise's overall performance.

Along with these material incentive measures, workers are given incentives of a moral sort in the form of public awards, diplomas, etc., granted to the most outstanding workers or collectives, or to those who have earned the emulation of their peers, etc. Together, material and moral incentives constitute an organically linked whole that represents society's recognition of its members for their contribution to its development, its work consciousness, and its collective spirit.

In the Program Platform of the PCC [Cuban Communist Party], it is stated that the administrative apparatus of the economy should be based, among other things, "on the use of a proper combination of material and moral, individual and collective, incentives."

9839

CS0: 3010/807

OUTLINE FOR MILITARY'S POLITICAL TRAINING ISSUED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] Program for Political Training for Sergeants and Soldiers in the Second Period of the 1981-82 Instruction Year, 80 Hours.

Number	Topic Titles	Hours
1	The Great October Socialist Revolution and the contemporary era Preparation and Debate	2 4
2	The problems of war and peace and the contemporary revolutionary process Preparation and Debate	2 4
3	Imperialism: the socialist revolution's waiting room Preparation and Debate	2 4
4	The International Communist Movement Preparation and Debate	2 4
5	The Revolutionary Movement of the Working Class Preparation and Debate	2 4
6	The National Liberation Movement: part of the world revolutionary process Preparation and Debate	2 4
	The Nonaligned Countries	2
	Preparation and Debate	4
	Reserve	30
	Prepare for the Exam	4
	Exam	4
	Total	80

CSO: 3010/924

BRIEFS

NEW HYPOTHESIS ON SUGAR CANE--Several months ago you publicly accepted my modest contribution concerning the causes which brought about the drop in our mills' sugar output. I confess that, due to the matter's capital importance, I have been studying the topic in detail (I shut myself in the ancient but comfortable library of the ATAC [Cuban Association of Sugar Technicians] for almost 3 months). As a consequence, I have been able to elaborate considerably on the original contribution. The elaboration in question consists of a hypothesis, which, as the term suggests, describes a supposition subject to future proof. I call this the mixing hypothesis, for the simple reason that according to what I have seen and read, the mix of different varieties on our sugar can plantations is a phenomenon worthy of being taken into account when analyzing this apparently knotty problem of sugar yields. [Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 15 Jan 82 p 34] 9839

CSO: 3010/807

CTS: PRESENT PARTIES DO NOT REPRESENT WORKERS

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 25 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] The Salvadoran Workers' Center, CTS, thinks that "none of the current political parties represent the people," and that they can be considered a series of evils from which, they said, "we should choose the lesser in the coming elections."

The worker-peasant organization held a news conference to make known its position regarding the elections.

Jose Luis Grande Preza, secretary general of the new Executive Council, said that the CTS will direct its bases to participate in the elections because abstaining from voting was the thing that had helped the dictatorships of the past 50 years. Also, he said, we are aware of the fact that the current political parties do not represent the worker and peasant class, "but the elections open up a possibility of supporting the candidacies of fellow workers or peasants in forming a Constituent Assembly, and there to fight for the true interests of their sectors."

Grande Preza, in reply to questions from the press, said that the CTS, as an affiliate of the Popular Democratic Unity [UPD] was open to dialogue and even had urged the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front] to participate in the elections, "but unfortunately they chose the way of violence as a means of seizing power." "We have some points in common with the FDR as regards our political plans, but we differ in the means used to obtain them. We believe in elections," said Grande Preza. He also declared that at a recent CTS congress they had analyzed the problem of the irrational violence which is devastating the country, and only is victimizing the worker and peasant class, "we who supply the dead." However, the secretary general of the CTS said, "This association considers elections to be the only democratic political course, not to solve the problem of the crisis or the violence, but rather to begin the search for a more just society." "After the elections the struggle will be more determined and bold, because the will of the people will have to be respected," said the labor union leader. Finally, he stated that in the near future the workers will be briefed about what each party stands for, and what sectors it represents.

8131

CSO: 3010/838

FENAPES, ANEP REPLY TO DUARTE'S CRITICISM

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] We have received the following press release for publication: "The National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businesses (FENAPES) and the National Association of Private Enterprise (ANEP), in consideration of the statements of the president of the revolutionary governing junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte, in his televised appearance of 20 Jan, bring the following statements to the attention of the nation:

1) "It is unthinkable that the highest representative official of the present government, who claims to respect the liberty of the public and of the individual, should have unleashed a furious attack against the sectors which represent private initiative, and that he is trying thereby to silence accusations against arbitrary actions, inefficiency and incompetence in managing the economic affairs of the state. It is deplorable that someone who holds the highest rank of government office should have resorted to utterances on such a low level, and to flimsy arguments, in referring to a serious and objective document prepared by the El Salvador Chamber of Commerce and Industry regarding the facts of our country's present economic situation."

2) "The right to disagree and to criticize the improvisation and political errors of the government is inseparable from the sovereignty of the people, and no one, no matter what his title may be, can restrict it. In the exercise of this right, the trade organizations which we represent have, on various occasions, publicly pointed out government errors, and have put forward specific documents which analyze the problems of the nation in a responsible way, suggesting ways to overcome them for the benefit of the nation as a whole. To accuse those of us Salvadorans who have remained on our native soil so as to prevent total economic disaster and to support the efforts of the working people of being 'reactionary' and 'traitors' is a very dangerous accusation to make lightly, and therefore we energetically condemn and deny it.

"To accuse the productive sectors of wanting to return to the past is an attempt to confuse public opinion; when what has really happened is that our trade associations, like the overwhelming majority of Salvadorans, have criticized the mistaken method of carrying out the so-called 'structural reforms'."

3) "The productive sector has at no time or under any circumstances appealed to the government asking for privileges of any kind, let alone any hand-outs, nor has it sought political accommodations, because it considers that the difficulties which our country is facing at this time ought to be overcome by putting our best talents and human resources at the service of the cause of the people.

"This is the reason why we are insisting, under these dramatic circumstances, that in saving our country from economic, political and social disaster empty words and demagogic rhetoric are superfluous. What we need are constructive ideas, and above all, brains and arms which are willing to work."

4) "The people of El Salvador have had a splendid opportunity to find out the true personality of their highest government leader. Now the people can evaluate the true dimensions of the human quality and political fiber of the person who at present is at the summit of power, and who recommends ideological pluralism, but who really cannot bear to hear criticism from the citizenry."

5) "ANEP and FENAPES will continue to urge the productive sector of the people to take an active part in the March elections, because they are an opportunity to be able to guide our country onto the path of law, constitutionality and a real government. San Salvador, 25 January, 1982."

8131

CSO: 3010/838

ANEP, FENAPES BLAME GOVERNMENT FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] We have received the following communication from ANEP [National Association of Private Enterprise] and FENAPES [National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businesses]:

"The National Association of Private Enterprise and the National Federation of Salvadoran Small Businesses, in consideration of the worsening economic, political and social crisis which our country is experiencing, makes the following statement:

- 1) On repeated occasions ANEP and FENAPES have called attention to the progressive deterioration of conditions within the country; and, as the leading organizations of the productive sector, have expressed their grave concern about the serious consequences which this crisis could have on the people of El Salvador.
- 2) Both trade organizations have urged the government on the highest levels to make the necessary decisions of a political, judicial and technical nature that might eliminate or at least minimize the negative factors which are affecting the normal course of life everywhere in the nation because of that crisis. ANEP and FENAPES, in various analyses of the Salvadoran problem have maintained, and will continue to maintain, that in order to begin to reorganize conditions in our country it is essential to put aside political sectarianism, and to prevent demagoguery and one-sided vision from distorting decisionmaking; and that incompetents in the ranks of some areas of the government should be immediately replaced by efficient professionals.
- 3) ANEP and FENAPES completely share the view that the economic situation within the country is undergoing a precipitous decline because of the factors mentioned in the previous paragraph, and because of the stubborn and unjustifiable position of the government in keeping private enterprise on the margin of public activity, constantly putting pressure on it with regulations which lack any technical and judicial foundation. Not to accept the fact that our country is in an economic collapse, and that the only thing that is keeping it going is the managerial spirit, is to ignore a basic aspect of reality in El Salvador.
- 4) Our trade associations, in the spirit of seriousness and high patriotic responsibility, have presented various documents outlining the alternatives which should be carried out in confronting the acute crisis we are undergoing, making it

clear that economic renewal can only be feasible when the productive sector, made up of businessmen and labor, is taken into account. Our attitude has always been constructive, and has not been limited to simply pointing out errors that were committed, but has instead included the drawing up of alternative solutions, always seeking the general interest of our people. We have said and we will continue to say that it is essential to put sectorial or private interests aside, and that a true plan for the renewal of our national economy should be directed toward attacking the causes and not the results of the problem.

5) To this end, ANEP and FENAPES are supporting the study which the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador is publishing in regard to "The National Economy from 1979 to 1981, and Projections for the Year 1982." This document put out by the Chamber reveals in objective and serious terms what is really happening to our country; and it should be useful to those who hold public responsibilities in correcting what is going wrong, and in finding a road to thus make national recovery feasible. In all the efforts which will have to be made to accomplish this, our organizations, as always, are prepared to give their support, and to contribute all their human capacity for work in achieving this objective. San Salvador, 11 January, 1982."

8131

CSO: 3010/838

PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT JEOPARDIZED BY DEBTS

Guatemala PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Guatemala owes more than \$1.585 billion. The domestic and foreign debt that it has incurred is jeopardizing the future plans for development that the government may try to carry out, stated Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, the presidential candidate of the Opposition Union.

As PRENSA LIBRE reported this week, in the 1978-1981 period the debt due to issuance of bonds and taking on loans to foreign countries exceeded \$1.585 billion. Interviewed on this matter, Maldonado Aguirre said that the most harmful debt is that which is allotted for resolving treasury deficits.

Debt is healthy, he emphasized, when it is a matter of funds for self-financing investments, that is, for a project that generates a profit.

Maldonado Aguirre stated that it is surprising that Guatemala's socioeconomic development has not been financed to the extent that it should be--according to official reports by using our own funds, since in the past there was a lot of income from sales of coffee, sugar, meat and other essential export products.

At any rate, Maldonado Aguirre said, we are facing completed actions, which in the future will compel us to carry out public investments with a maximum of caution and to replan projects in a suitable manner.

This high level of debt, he indicated finally, will affect the future plans of the government, because it has seriously jeopardized the national budget, especially because of the payment of service for this debt.

9545

CSO: 3010/837

CRISIS IN COTTON GROWING INDUSTRY FORESEEN

Guatemal PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 1 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] Thirty percent of Guatemalan cotton growers could go bankrupt during this year and the beginning of next year, several cotton growers said yesterday.

The informants ask that we do not reveal their names, since they do not wish to expose themselves to any trouble because of their statements.

They were interviewed because of the fires at several cotton growing plantations in recent days. In the Suchitepequez district eight cotton plantations were burned; the last one was the San Rafael estate, where nine tractors and other farm equipment were destroyed.

The informants made it quite clear that the crisis the cotton growers are facing did not originate in Guatemala. The reduction of prices on the international market is totally due to the fluctuations of the New York stock exchange on one hand; on the other hand, to the price increase of chemical products, which has raised the costs of production.

Another factor that affects the problem is the large production of North American cotton. In 1981 in the United States farmers produced 15 million bales of cotton. Guatemalan production, which is about 400,000 bales, is comparatively very little.

The cost of production for 1 quintal of cotton is presently about 75 quetzals, and the sale price is about 55 quetzals; in other words, there is a net loss of 20 quetzals for each quintal, they added.

This situation is reflected in the area of cultivation. Until 1980, according to our informants, 160,000 manzanas of land were farmed in Guatemala; in 1981 only 115,000 manzanas were farmed. They estimate that this year the area of cultivation will be reduced by 30 percent.

A few years ago the cotton growers were investing 60 quetzals in chemicals to fumigate a manzana of cultivated land, and the sale price for 1 quintal of cotton was about 35 quetzals. At the present time, the investment in chemicals, per manzana, is about 500 quetzals, and the sale price is about 55 quetzals. This means an increase of 400 percent in expenses for using chemicals, and only a 70 percent increase in sale prices.

BRIEFS

LAND GRANT--In the next 6 months, the National Agrarian Transformation Insitute (INTA) will complete the delivery of 100 land titles in various parts of the country. Concerning this matter, it was reported that up to now more than 53,000 titles have been delivered, corresponding to land on national farms and farms that have been donated by private sources. It was also reported that in recent weeks other private farms have been donated, which will also be handed over to Guatemalan peasants under the system of collective agrarian property. [Text] [Guatemala DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 11 Jan 82 p 4] 9545

CSO: 3010/837

PEMEX CORRUPTION, INEFFICIENCY CHARGED AT MEETING

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 31 Jan 82 pp 1-A, 14-A

[Article by Nestor Gil Garcia: "Venezuela Produces With 25,000 People What Mexico Does With 110,000"]

[Text] The economic and political oligarchy created by the union and officials of PEMEX is an example of the level of corruption and inefficiency that exists in this agency, and is reflected in the recent increase in the price of gasoline.

After affirming the foregoing in the meeting "Mexican Platform," where the causes and consequences of the increase in the gasoline price in Mexico were analyzed, Attorney Roberto Pola Rodriguez, vice president of the Mexico City Association of Attorneys, and Maximo Hernandez, president of the Independent Petroleum Workers Movement, "Lazaro Cardenas," said:

"That oligarchy has forced the Mexican people to pay highly for the waste by PEMEX, since this organization has permitted the business sector to be subsidized, with the result of making the poor poorer and consequently the rich richer."

Prominent among those participating were Attorney Cuauhtemoc de Anda, parliamentary representative and member of the Commission for Programming and Budget in the Lower House; Arturo Bonilla, researcher for the Institute of Economic Relations of the UNAM [National Autonomous University of Mexico]; and representatives of the National Society of Economists. They agreed that even if the increase in fuel prices was proper from an economic point of view, it was politically unwise.

Also discussed was the potency of PEMEX and the desire to demonstrate it by means of a monstrous luxury building that will cost more than 3.5 billion pesos, and whose construction cannot be justified.

In that regard Attorney Arturo Bonilla explained that the construction of a building of that sort in a place beset by highway and transportation conflicts would be still another phenomenon to affect the capital city population.

Nevertheless, he indicated that what is most worrisome about all this is that locating that urban center here demonstrates the concentration of PEMEX in Mexico City, which is contrary to the political reform of decentralization.

He also reported that the cliques and proteges of "powerful men" have made PEMEX a source of unnecessary labor, for whereas Venezuela accomplishes its production with 25,000 workers, in Mexico 110,000 are involved in production.

The conference members assured that Mexico's entry into OPEC is imminent, since in this way it will cease to be only a strikebreaker of this organization.

Representative De Anda said that his personal opinion is that it is necessary for Mexico to join OPEC, even if some officials are not in favor.

In the same manner the representative of the "Lazaro Cardenas" movement said that the entrance of our country into OPEC will allow us to cease being a strikebreaker of this organization.

However, the legislator Cuauhtemoc de Anda said that in some aspects the economy has been false, and therefore raising the price of gasoline is facing reality, "but even if this is necessary, other collateral measures should have been taken to avoid major harm to the national population."

He also explained that as a result of the gasoline rationing, with the new fuel prices there certainly will be a benefit of 80 billion pesos, of which 60 billion will be for the national treasury and the rest will go into the PEMEX treasury.

The poor administration by Joaquin Hernandez Galicia, director of the PEMEX employees union, better known as the "Quina," was criticized during the session of the "Mexican Platform" by Maximo Hernandez, the representative of the "Lazaro Cardenas" Independent Petroleum Workers Movement.

The spokesman claimed that in each contract revision the "Quina" obtains an average of 500 million pesos, in order to use them to protect the salaries of the workers by investing this sum in commercial stores.

Nevertheless, he added, it is not logical how these establishments can charge prices considerably higher than those established in supermarkets or private business.

He also claimed that Hernandez Galicia lost \$350,000 in union funds in Las Vegas.

He denied that the PEMEX workers are the best paid in the country, stating that on being transferred to oil production sites the employees have to pay very high food prices (a breakfast costs them 100 to 200 pesos), and a night in a hotel can cost 2,000 pesos.

Finally he said that petroleum policy has been a failure, since the system established by the administration has only benefited the bourgeoisie by increasing their capital.

9746

CSO: 3010/829

LABOR SECRETARY PROPOSES 'DIALOG' WITH THE UNITED STATES ON WORKERS

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 31 Jan 82 p 2

[Report on interview with Labor Secretary Garcia Ramirez by Jorge Octavio Ochoa]

[Excerpt] "It is necessary to channel the problem of undocumented Mexicans into an open and sincere dialog between the two countries in order to find solutions beneficial to both," said Labor Secretary Sergio Garcia Ramirez yesterday during a brief interview with EL DIA.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Mexican Electricians Union, Manuel Fernandez Florez, criticized the position taken by Ambassador Hugh B. Margain in treating the matter from a strictly legalistic point of view justifying the U.S. attitude, without considering the human aspect of the conflict.

During the brief interview with the labor secretary, the official explained that although the problem of the Mexican compatriots is serious, in view of the revocation of the Silva agreement, it should be a matter of study between both governments outside the framework of attacks, because its solution is important for both nations.

The conversation with the state secretary took place in the mezzanine of the secretariat, when Garcia Ramirez, accompanied by Under Secretary Rodolfo Echeverria Ruiz, was about to head for the parking lot.

Garcia Ramirez mentioned that the problem should go beyond the setting forth of simple solutions, because it is a complex problem. He also pointed out that in order to clarify effective negotiation in this regard, the STPS [Labor and Social Security Secretariat] supports the drawing up of a document on international scope with the goal of protecting migratory workers.

Likewise, he said that one way to reduce Mexican emigration to the United States has been the creation of jobs.

He set forth that in the current 6-year period there has been a spectacular and unprecedented increase in the creation of sources of work. "This shows that a problem affecting us all has not been ignored."

At the door of his car Garcia Ramirez emphasized that with the opening up of sources of employment there has been an attempt to settle the country's work force, and now there is an effort to use these new job opportunities as a means of reintegrating some of the Mexicans who have gone north.

9746

CSO: 3010/829

PRESIDENT ON OIL EXPORTS, NEGOTIATING STRENGTH

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 10A

[Article by Isabel Zamorano]

[Excerpt] Mexico is not making a sacrifice or losing its negotiating ability in the international community because of a decrease in its petroleum exports inasmuch as "our situation would be sad if the value of our internal and external policies depended on our natural resources," declared President Jose Lopez Portillo yesterday.

"In contrast to the United States or any other country, Mexico's ability to negotiate derives from the principles of relationships that we have kept unchanged through the years since we became an independent nation," declared the Chief Executive during an interview granted to a Canadian broadcasting station on the occasion of the visit of Canada's Prime Minister, Pierre Elliot Trudeau, who will arrive today at 4:00 P.M. on an official 3-day visit.

The Chief Executive declared that the decrease in petroleum exports does not represent an economic hardship for the country, but only an essential adaptation to maintain equilibrium in the export program which the specific plan established and which guarantees the receipt of sufficient foreign currency to maintain development plans.

Lopez Portillo rejected the possibility that this decrease may alter the conditions of the negotiations going on with the United States and other industrialized countries.

With the United States, he recalled, we have very complex relations not related to petroleum; in respect to commerce we are the first customer in the Latin American region and third in the world. As a result, our ties have merit on their own, independent of what sort of game petroleum becomes.

"Therefore, Mexico has not lost its negotiating capabilities, because we would be a sad country if our capabilities in this matter derived from the resources we have," he commented.

The president also said that Mexico had not changed its energy policies for either the area of export or that of production since prices started going down.

"This strategy," he explained, "is part of a plan by energy experts that takes into consideration market adjustments. At this moment, Maya crude oil, which was in great demand earlier, suffered a decrease, and as a result, adjustments in prices and proportions are being made. Circumstances and decisions are adapted but there is nothing that hasn't already been considered within the mentioned plan."

He reiterated that to Mexico the decrease in exports meant not receiving 10 billion dollars in 1981, which necessitated adjustments in public expenditures and going into debt, but the situation is under control.

The Chief Executive rejected the claim that Mexico has the lowest petroleum prices in the international market. "This," he said, "is an exaggeration; it is a question of understanding that there are different qualities of petroleum, and we have kept ourselves strictly within the range of the market prices."

9907

CSO: 3010/716

POLICY ON CENTRAL AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS, WORKERS CRITICIZED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 2-A

[Article by Jose Ramon]

[Excerpts] Chiapas (OEM)--In order to put an end to violations of human rights being perpetrated on the border strip, regulate labor conditions and eliminate repression against thousands of immigrants who come into the country from Central America, especially Guatemala, Mexico needs to establish a refugee category by means of legislation.

Such a demand was made today by the presidential candidate from the United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), Arnolfo Martínez Verdugo, as he pointed out the great responsibility the Mexican Government has towards sister countries of the region because up to this time foreign policy has dealt improperly with the problems that affect Chiapas.

He explained by saying that Mexico has the constitutional obligation to defend its borders, but deplored the fact that under this pretext the policy arbitrarily detain every "suspect" only to hand them over to the repressive forces of the dictatorial Guatemalan Government, when in many cases by reason of the political situation in their countries they flee in search of jobs.

While insisting on his statement about the status of political refugees, which does not exist in the Population Law, the presidential candidate of the Left for the 6-year period 1982-1988 explained that the federal government should not adopt a chauvinistic policy to solve the ancestral migration of agricultural manual labor coming from the southern border that only stops when it is no longer advantageous to the interests and needs of the small privileged groups of farm owners who dedicate themselves to the cultivation of coffee in that region.

Central Americans and Guatemalans who annually enter this region to work for a period of 6 to 8 months during the harvest time, he added, are neither political refugees nor fugitives but simple farm workers.

9907

CSO: 3010/716

BRIEFS

MALDISTRIBUTION OF MORELOS WEALTH--Cuernavaca, Morelos (OEM)--The unjust distribution of wealth in Morelos is apparent from the fact that the large private capital is in the hands of only 165 families, while the rest of the population faces daily serious economic problems that become worse from day to day. According to reports from the Center for Political, Economic and Social Studies [CEPES] of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, the 10 percent of the people of Morelos who live in affluence and waste profit from 85 percent of the state's wealth. That is to say, approximately 750,000 persons have serious economic problems and suffer daily the consequences of an uncontrollable inflationary spiral. The CEPES notes that this number constitutes 90 percent of the total population of Morelos. The CEPES considers that the situation is becoming worse, since there are in Morelos about 100,000 (verified) unemployed persons, while 75,000 are underemployed. CEPES' analysis says that approximately 150,000 peasants live at the edge of society and 80 percent of the peasants lack sufficient technical know-how. The Center for Political, Economic and Social Studies of the Institutional Revolutionary party emphasizes the great differences that exist in the State of Morelos, where social equilibrium is urgently needed, considering the various circumstances. [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p F-1] 9907

STUDY ON JALISCO EMIGRATION--Guadalajara, Jalisco (OEM)--During the last 10 years, more than half a million peasants have emigrated to different States of the American Union after abandoning their plots of land to take part in a real exodus to the neighboring country. The Center for Social and Economic Research of the Economics Department of the University of Guadalajara pointed out that the depopulation of the Jaliscan countryside is still going on and that nobody has been able to put an end to the emigration to our neighbor in the north in spite of the consular obstacles that have been interposed by the United States Government. Jalisco's rural emigration is real and should concern the sectors associated with the Mexican food production system, whose programs in the area could be seriously affected if a great portion of the valuable manual labor is taken away from the productive capacity. [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 14 Jan 82 p F-1] 9907

PEMEX TABASCO WORK FORCE--Villahermosa, 30 Jan--With the 310 wells located in 26 oil fields in the municipalities of Comalcalco, Paraiso, Cunduacan, Centro, Chalpa de Mendez, Cardenas Huimanguillo and Teapa old zone and new zone, Tabasco continues to be one of the principal oil-producing states, producing 950,000 barrels a day, reported Mario Martinez Rubio, official spokesman for the regional PEMEX management. He added that for the conveyance to the 16 separation pipe lines, the

3 petrochemical complexes, the 2 compressor stations and the 2 centers for storage and pumping, PEMEX uses 4,000 km of pipe and presently employs more than 30,000 workers on a full or part-time basis. He explained that the old area has 150 wells in low-level production, and that there are now 160 wells producing in the new area, including the crude oil discovery in the Cretaceous level. The petrochemical complexes are located in La Venta, in Ciudad Pemex and in Cactus, and two additional complexes are under construction in Tabasco Uno and Huimanguillo. [By Abiud Perez Olan] [Text] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 31 Jan 82 p 8] 9746

AMBASSADOR TO SOUTH KOREA--Jose Lopez Portillo was pleased to appoint Placido Garcia Reynoso as concurrent Mexican ambassador to the Republic of Korea. Ambassador Garcia Reynoso was born in Tixtla, Guerrero, in 1906. He is a legal attorney on the faculty for jurisprudence of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. Among other positions, he has been private secretary to the secretary of finance and public credit, deputy director general of the Bank of Mexico, director general of the National Union of Sugar Producers, undersecretary A for Industry and Commerce, and president of the Mexican Intersecretarial Committee of the Latin American Free Trade Association. It should be noted that in the international arena he has acted as president of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and he has represented Mexico in various meetings of the Latin American Free Trade Association and of the UN Conference on Commerce and Development. He has been a permanent representative of Mexico before the international organizations seated in Geneva, and he is currently ambassador to Japan. [By Elsa Espinosa] [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 31 Jan 82 p C-4] 9746

CSO: 3010/829

GRN'S SERGIO RAMIREZ INTERVIEWED BY CUBAN PAPER

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 23 Jan 82 p 6

[Interview with Sergio Ramirez, member of the Governing Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, by Oreste Varela: "A Direct Conflict With Nicaragua Would Not Be Confined to Our Territory"; date and place not specified]

[Text] In an interview granted to GRANMA, Sergio Ramirez described the international economic assistance being received by the Sandinist revolution as very positive.

"We have been able," said the member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, "to stabilize our foreign policy in a way that allows us to maintain broad, stable relations with nations of different ideological persuasions that are interested in supporting the revolution."

Ramirez mentioned the aid given by the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and other countries of the communist community which has come by means of economic cooperation agreements, technical cooperation agreements, credit lines, shipments of farm equipment, road building equipment, fertilizers, raw materials for the metallurgical and textile industries, etc. He also singled out aid received from Arab countries, such as Libya, and from many Western European countries, among them, West Germany, The Netherlands, France, Spain, and the Scandinavian countries. He also mentioned the continuing aid received from Cuba and Mexico.

"We have had a variety of providers," said Sergio Ramirez, "and the imperialists know this; they are determined to undermine these relations and to try to isolate us from Western Europe with lies, tales, and conspiracies..."

The prominent Nicaraguan leader, who is in our country in connection with the House of the Americas award, said that other political forces, such as the Socialist International, support the Sandinist revolution.

"A conflict with Nicaragua," Ramirez asserted, "would not be limited to the confines of our country but would be a source of immediate instability for the rest of the countries of the region." He added earnestly, "it would be a problem for the entire region."

Regarding the recent creation of a so-called "Central American Democratic Community," made up of El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras, Ramirez said that it is difficult

for anyone in Central America--even for negative purposes--to try to create a "community" by means of legal instruments that leaves out one of the other countries in the area. He added that "it is impossible to omit Nicaragua at this time, not only because of its geographical position but also because of its prestigious political position throughout the world. In the second place, it is odd that this legal instrument is being signed at a time when the party in Honduras that won the election has not yet taken power and the outgoing government is handling it; when elections are coming in Costa Rica within a few weeks; and when the situation in El Salvador is far from clear and the election legislation is being questioned by more and more contingents of democratic forces throughout the world who see the possibilities for resolving the revolutionary war through elections fading because only the Christian Democrats and the extreme Right will be participating.

He said that "we are very much concerned that in the midst of all the rhetoric that such documents bring in these cases, the subject of 'continental solidarity' is mentioned, and everything that smacks of TIAR (Rio de Janeiro Inter-American Treaty) smells of armed aggression and interventions in the region to us."

Rejecting the creation of the so-called "community," Ramirez said that "this attempted alliance, instead of helping establish a climate of stability in the region, represents a destabilizing element over the long term."

He said that Nicaragua has maintained excellent relations with President Paz and members of the General Staff and the Supreme Council of the Honduran Armed Forces, but that "we cannot assure from this that we have had good relations with the entire government because there are military commanders along the border who conspire with the counterrevolutionary bands and assist them. This is not a trustworthy situation for us," he pointed out.

After describing the communique from the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry in reply to the information offered by the Nicaraguan Government through Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to President Herrera Campins as a rebuff, Ramirez repeated the position of his government and reiterated that "we have not involved the Government of Venezuela in any way."

With reference to the incident involving the LA PRENSA newspaper, from whose building a people's demonstration was fired on, Ramirez observed that these were "the first shots fired against the people since the fall of the Somoza dictatorship. And while this was going on," he added, "the international news agencies were beginning to repeat that LA PRENSA was occupied, that the revolution had seized on the pretext of an unimportant event to occupy the plant and prevent publication of the newspaper; and to date LA PRENSA has been unable to deny this."

At the same time he denounced the Yankee policy of blocking credit requests from Nicaragua to the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, and he pointed out that Nicaragua has a list of matters to discuss with the United States, among them the counterrevolutionary camps located on U.S. soil.

He reiterated that "the basis for normal relations with the United States is respect for the fact of our revolution," and he added:

"Our sovereignty, our independence, our right to maintain relations with all the countries of the world, our right to receive material assistance, including military supplies from any country in the world are sine quo non conditions for relations, not only with the United States, but with any country. We do not have to justify our military shipments to anybody. Just as we have received weapons from the French, we can also receive weapons from any other country that wants to sell or give them to us."

The member of the Governing Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua stated that the production of basic consumer items for the population has now been reestablished, chiefly food, and that "the country now produces all the food it needs." He asserted that the production of rice has stabilized, that corn production was sufficient, as was sorghum, and that production of chickens and eggs had tripled since the revolution. "We have made progress in reestablishing milk production, and real wages of the workers have not been affected by inflation, whose indexes have been held to acceptable levels, contrary to what is happening in other Central American countries."

He said that sustained economic growth is expected in 1982, agricultural and cattle production will be increased, the coffee and sugar harvests will be larger, and that "unless an extraordinary situation develops, the Nicaraguan economy will grow in 1982."

9015

CSO: 3010/836

NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S. INTERVIEWED BY BARRICADA

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Jan 82 p 10

[Interview with Francisco Fiallos Navarro, Nicaraguan ambassador to the U.S.; date and place not specified]

[Text] Francisco Fiallos Navarro, in his first interview as Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States told BARRICADA that complete respect for Nicaraguan self-determination and sovereignty was the best way to improve relations between the two countries.

"If the United States respects this principle, which is irrevocable for Nicaragua, and I believe it will, we can develop strong bonds of cooperation," Fiallo Navarro said.

He added that it was well known that relations between the U.S. Government and the Government of National Reconstruction had been difficult beginning last year when financial assistance was cut off, and strong words and even direct accusations were made by the Reagan administration against the Sandinist people's revolution, especially regarding El Salvador.

"But I hope we can overcome all these problems and develop better understanding between the two countries in the near future," Fiallos Navarro said.

Fiallos said that both Nicaragua and the United States need to maintain good relations because any conflict would be a setback in the development of their foreign policies.

Fiallos explained that it is important for the United States to maintain good relations with Nicaragua because the Sandinist people's revolution is the result of a struggle which expresses the rebellion of the Latin American peoples against social injustice and which now has its own design and is working out its own destiny by building a just and democratic society.

"The fact is Nicaragua has brought stability to the area, that it is a revolution with worldwide appeal and friends, and to confront it is not like going against a group of leaders but against a people who paid for its struggle with blood and sacrifice and which is regarded with hope by other peoples," the Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington remarked.

Fiallos said that the Sandinist people's revolution is an irreversible historical trend and the most intelligent way is to assist it so that it will bring forth its most positive fruits.

"To destroy it would mean destroying the hopes of other peoples," said Fiallo Navarro.

Sandinist Ambassador With Placet

Speaking on U.S.-Nicaraguan relations, Ambassador Fiallos indicated that relations have improved since the frank conversation between the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel D'Escoto, and his U.S. counterpart, Alexander Haig, in St. Lucia.

The extent of this improvement is shown by the fact that Fiallos has been granted the placet and Nicaragua is about to reciprocate to the new U.S. ambassador in this country.

Described as a methodical and intelligent man, the new ambassador to the Reagan administration obtained a law degree from the UNAM [Autonomous National University of Mexico], specialized in financial law at Harvard, and took a Ph.D in political science at Boston University.

Prior to accepting his present position, he was vice minister of foreign relations a university professor, and Nicaraguan ambassador to Canada.

He has been a member of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] since 1977.

9015

CSO: 3010/836

EVENTS LEADING TO RIO PROTOCOL, OFFICIALS' SUPPORT VIEWED

Ministers' Remarks

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Jan 82 p A-4

[Text] Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella and Minister of Justice Enrique Elias Laroza yesterday reaffirmed the incontrovertible validity of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and emphasized that ever since the accord was signed, Peru has maintained the same position regarding the precepts of this international treaty.

"Throughout the 40 years the pact has been in effect, Peru has held to this position, and will continue to do so, because the Rio Protocol is valid, and must be observed as part of the structure of international law," Arias Stella said.

When it was pointed out to him that a group of Ecuadorean military officers is creating a climate which may arouse a feeling among Ecuadoreans that the protocol is inoperative, Arias Stella responded that "Peru is concerned only with its position, which has always been the same and will continue to be," he noted.

He added that President Belaunde, before yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, called to mind the signing of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol and briefly paid homage to the 40th anniversary of the signing of this treaty between Peru and Ecuador.

Also he noted his satisfaction at the detailed coverage provided by the national news dailies (yesterday EL COMERCIO ran an extensive description of the events of 40 years ago).

Elias Laroza in turn noted that Peru has always shown total respect and support for the protocol's provisions because, as he said, it was signed by the two nations and ratified by the legislatures of both countries.

He pointed out that as a consequence the protocol is an international treaty and as such has incontrovertible value in international law.

"To state it not in legal terms but in a simple manner, the protocol was a contract signed by two parties, with guarantors involved, and also was accepted by the interested parties, which gives it complete and indisputable validity," he concluded.

Congressmen Support Protocol

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] In observing today's 40th anniversary of the signing of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, congressional sources stated yesterday their conviction that the Protocol will be respected completely by Ecuador and expressed satisfaction about the recently noted improvements made by Ecuador in this regard.

APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Deputy Rogelio Leon Seminario expressed the opinion that all points of the 1942 treaty must be observed and noted that Peru's position is "quite clear" on the subject. He noted that Ecuador has the right to use the Amazon River only for commercial purposes and pointed out that the legislatures of Peru and Ecuador ratified the treaty, which was guaranteed by four American nations (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States).

The sole representative from Tumbes, Armando Mendoza Flores, of Popular Action, said the date has great significance for the two nations and added that it is the conclusion of a prolonged dispute including the armed clash of last year. He advocated peace between our two nations and said that peace is the best context in which nations can work toward development.

The leftist Horacio Zeballos Gamez said that permission for Ecuador to use the Amazon for commercial purposes should be temporarily suspended until Ecuador fulfills its obligation to post the boundary markers not yet in position along 78 kilometers of the border between the two nations.

Oscar Trelles Montes, the chairman of the National Defense and Internal Security Committee of the Senate, noted the role of the armed forces in vigilant defense of our territorial integrity and of the protocol, which, he said, "is a treaty establishing limits, peace and friendship with our Ecuadorean brothers, with whom we must maintain the most fraternal concord."

Percovich on Rio Protocol

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] In commemorating today the 40th anniversary of the signing of the 1942 Protocol, which resolved the border dispute between Peru and Ecuador, the occasion should serve to remind us that Peru has nothing new to say on the subject, according to a statement made yesterday by Luis Percovich Roca, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

"Any request for exemption would be completely out of place, because the Protocol was ratified by the legislatures of Peru and Ecuador," Percovich said in emphasizing the indisputable nature of the commitment made in the protocol and guaranteed by four American nations (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States).

Asked about a possible suspension of authorization for Ecuadorean shipping on the Amazon River if Ecuador does not post the border markings as agreed, Percovich said that this is a matter which the Executive Office must decide.

"I believe the Foreign Office will act with great calm and will take into account everything relevant," said the leader of the lower house, who added that the removal of Ecuadorean Defense Minister Vice Admiral Sorrosa can be attributed to internal Ecuadorean factors. He discounted the possibility that that official had supposedly agreed with President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea that Ecuador should observe the 1942 Protocol.

Foreign Minister's Remarks

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella yesterday stated his support for the Rio de Janeiro Protocol as well as his hope that this international legal document will serve as a means to continue the process of normalization between Peru and Ecuador.

Asked about the recent changes in Ecuador's military commands, the minister noted that Peru respects the principle of nonintervention and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations.

Nevertheless, he said, we hope for the solution of well-known problems presently affecting the Ecuadorean Government and we hope for consolidation of that nation's democratic system.

Speaking at the conclusion of the ceremony celebrating the constitutional founding of the Peruvian Supreme Court of Justice, Arias Stella said that we hope also that this will not affect the relations with Peru and that the process of normalization between our two nations will continue as planned.

Editorial Hails Protocol

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Forty Years of the Protocol"]

[Text] On 29 January 1942, ministers of Peru and Ecuador signed the Rio de Janeiro Protocol concerning Peace, Friendship and Boundaries, which settled permanently the perennial border dispute over rights to the Amazon territories. This was a perpetual treaty which delineated boundaries and conceded to Ecuador the right to navigation and trade, as well as a treaty which meets all the requirements of international law. It was ratified by the two nations legislatures and executive authorities, exercising their sovereignty and never threatening the use of violence, unlike what happened later.

The treaty has the added distinction of the involvement of four guarantor nations, the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile. It is a valid instrument, one which has been implemented for the most part, and should be the basis for peaceful and prosperous sharing of life by our two peoples.

Previous to the protocol there had been a long history of confrontations. Hardly had the republics of Peru and Ecuador been founded when they clashed. Later that same century, there were other military incidents, but still Ecuador could not be persuaded that its position lacked merit. In 1910, both nations submitted the question for arbitration by the King of Spain, but the Ecuadoreans rejected the judgment before it was made public, probably because they knew that the verdict was far from favorable to Ecuador.

Subsequent history of the protocol has not been without its difficulties. At first our neighbor supported the treaty, ratified it, submitted to arbitration by Bras Dias de Aguiar, and even asserted the validity of the treaty. But when overzealous Peruvian authorities detained an Ecuadorean vessel which was operating under specifically recognized authority, Ecuador, with only a few kilometers of the border not yet delineated, declared it impossible to observe the protocol. Later, in the 1960's, in a fit of demagoguery, Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra made an absurd and untenable claim unilaterally nullifying the treaty. At that time the foreign offices of the guarantor nations issued a historic statement reminding the obstinate man that no one can unilaterally declare null a document which by its nature is perpetual. However, many Ecuadoreans, believing it their patriotic duty, press a claim which neither truth nor good sense can support. Hotheads and jingoists paid Ecuador a disservice and tended to create an intolerably tense situation for Peru.

These provocations ended in the well-known act of aggression last year, an act which took on aspects of ridicule when it was learned that Ecuadorean military units had conferred new Ecuadorean names on places which belong jurisdictionally and unquestionably to Peru. When events failed to vindicate them, Ecuador evinced once again a stubbornness worthy of some better cause. Lately certain sectors of Ecuadorean opinion seemed to be calling for implementation of the protocol, but the most recent events have clouded this salutary development.

Our foreign office must make sure that the border markings not yet posted are put in place. Our foreign office must negotiate with Ecuador to make that nation understand that defiance will never secure its Amazonian goals, goals which can be won through using the rights conferred on Ecuador by the protocol. In effect, our foreign office must exhaust all means to assure joint welfare for the two nations through respect for the treaties.

There can be no true peace if Ecuador stubbornly denies facts made clear by reality and by law--the treaty is a law between the parties. There can be no true development if at any moment we can be made the object of provocation, aggression, or infiltration into our territory. Peaceful life among peoples results from respect for one's pledged promises and from the fulfillment of agreements. Plotting, rebellion and deception give rise to conflicts and

bring no good. On this historic date we must ask Ecuador to examine its conscience, to amend its ways and to join us in the good faith effort which is necessary if we are to accomplish our common destiny.

War Minister's Comments

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Since the signing of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol some 40 years ago, Peru has maintained the same position. We have always observed and supported the protocol, according to a statement yesterday by War Minister Gen Luis Cisneros Vizquerra. He expressed regret that certain Ecuadorean military officers had been removed and said, "We shall continue to work and to support the protocol in its minutest detail." Cisneros Vizquerra made these brief remarks at the conclusion of the ceremony held in the Palace of Justice to commemorate the constitutional founding of the Supreme Court.

11,989

CSO: 3010/794

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

MARCH 15, 1982